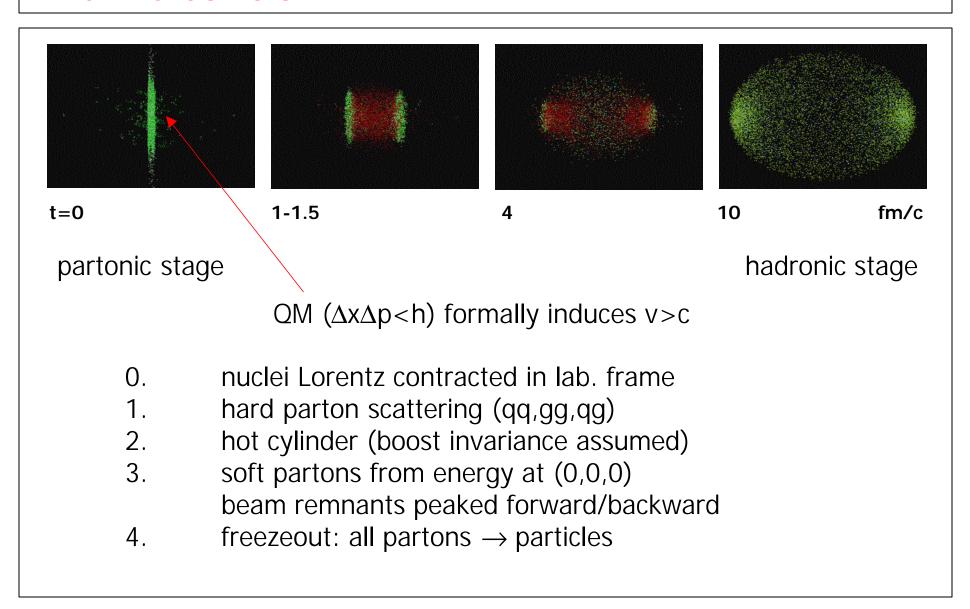
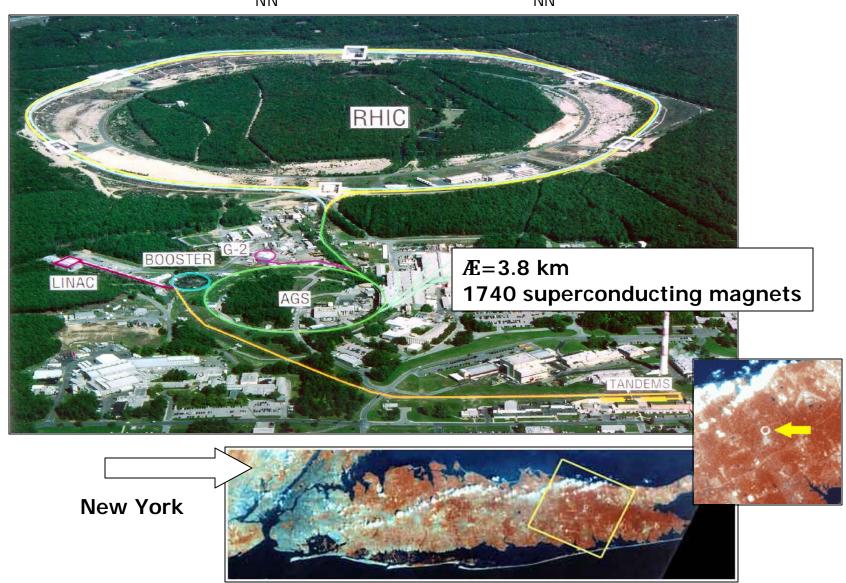
1 Au+Au Collision

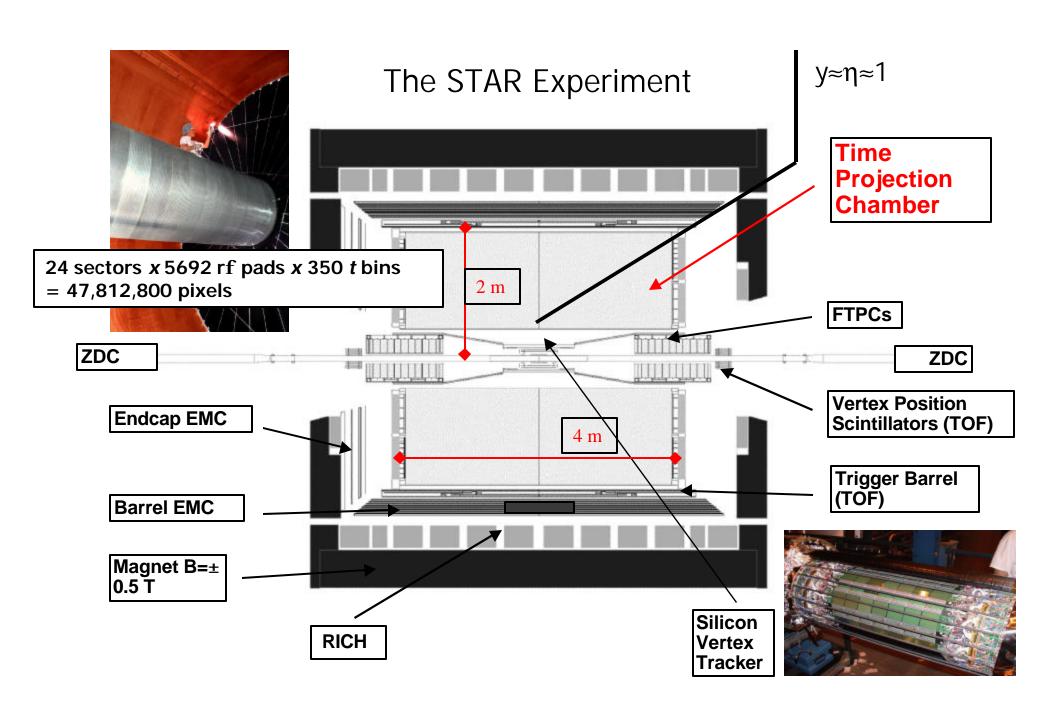


Early time scales t<1 fm/c

- graceful disorder followed by QCD self-organization
- jet production (parton scattering).
- heavy quark production (s,c,b)
- Before equlibration
 E/N~constant, no temperature defined.
 max. temperature = Hagedorn T?
- After equilibration.
 E/N~T, N/V~T³~1/t, T~1/t¹/³
- compare to cosmological, primordial phase $T\sim 1/t^{1/2}$ for radiation dominated universe $T\sim 1/t^{2/3}$ for matter dominated universe
- Initial and final entropy is same!
 Thus N_{aluons} (partonic stage) = N_{pions} (hadronic stage)
- QGP expected around $t\sim1$ fm/c ($\epsilon\sim2-3$ GeV/fm 3)
- π freeze-out t~8-9.5 fm/c, p/n freeze-out~10-15 fm/c

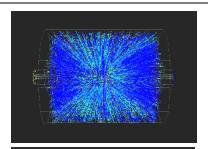
Au+Au 2000: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 130 \text{ GeV}$ 2001: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200 \text{ GeV}$





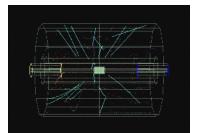
Data set.

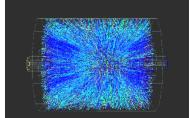
hot partonic/nuclear matter



Au+Au $\sqrt{s}=130 \text{ GeV}$ N_{Event}=0.7 Mio

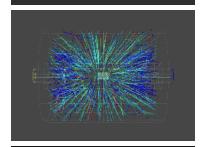
ppun-polarizedvertical pol.pile-up!391/nb





Au+Au \sqrt{s} =200 GeV N_{Event} = 3.2 Mio

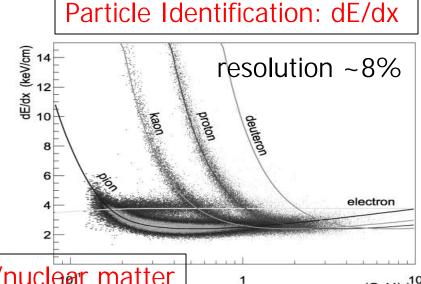
longitudinal pol. 373/nb
 (spin flip snake)
 Level-3 trigger, rare probes
 lio EMC jet trigger

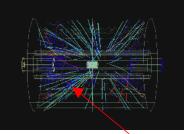


Au+Au \sqrt{s} =19.6 GeV N_{Event} =~20k



asym!





cold partonic/nuclear matter

The QGP.

- deconfined (in QCD sense -> no bag anymore)
- 02/2000 CERN announced "QGP evidence"
 - strangeness enhancement (s-quark condensation in high T)
 - J/ψ suppression (gluon break-up)
- QCD phase transition

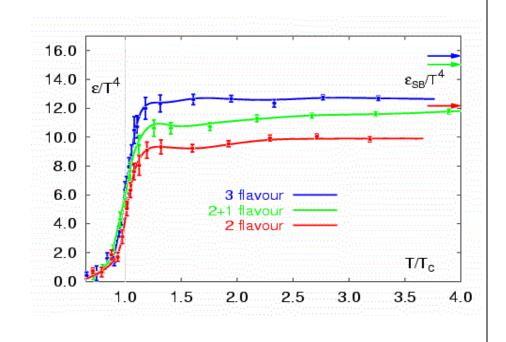
1st order:

mixed phase hadrons with QGP bubbles

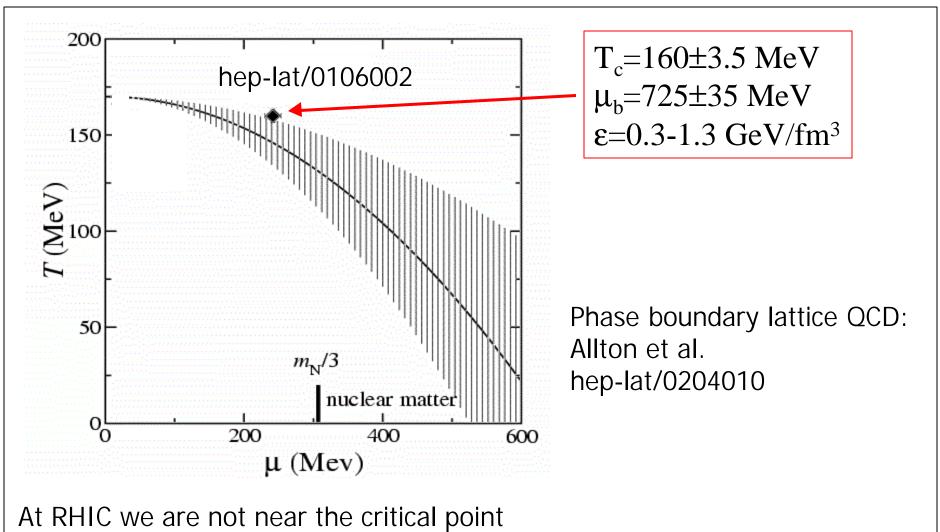
2nd order:

from pure100% phase #1 to pure 100% phase #2

predicted by lattice QCD
 T_c=160±3.5 MeV

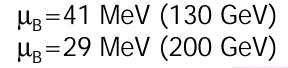


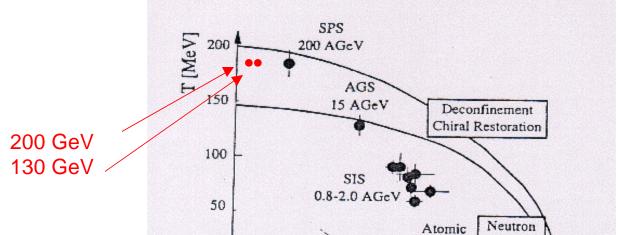
Where is the critical point?



At RHIC we are not near the critical point no dramatic $N_{charged}$ event-by-event fluctuations expected.

Thermal fit Result: T=176 MeV (130 GeV), T=177 MeV (200 GeV)





0.4

0.6

0.8

1.0

0.2

 $T=2.1\cdot 10^{12} \text{ K}$

Sun
15.6·10^{6 K}
Supernova
~10⁹ K
Plasma fusion
55·10⁶ K
Laser fusion
4·10⁶ K

Universe:

$$T_{Planck}$$
=1.4·10³⁴ K but maybe Hagedorn-limited ~1/R

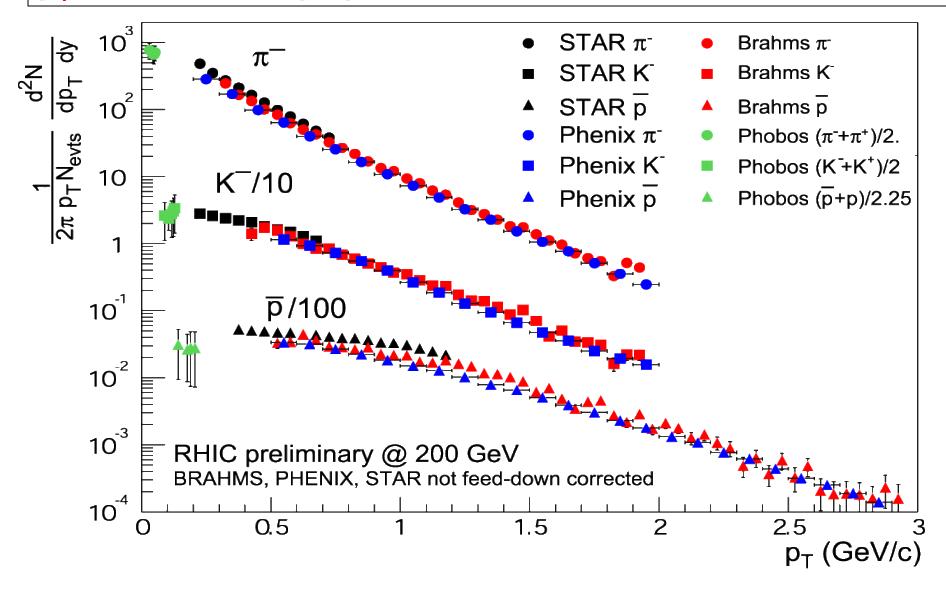
$$\begin{array}{l} \mu_{B} \sim \ N_{Baryon} \text{-} N_{Anti-Baryon} \\ \mu_{B} \sim \ N_{sea} / N_{valence} \end{array}$$

μ_B [GeV]

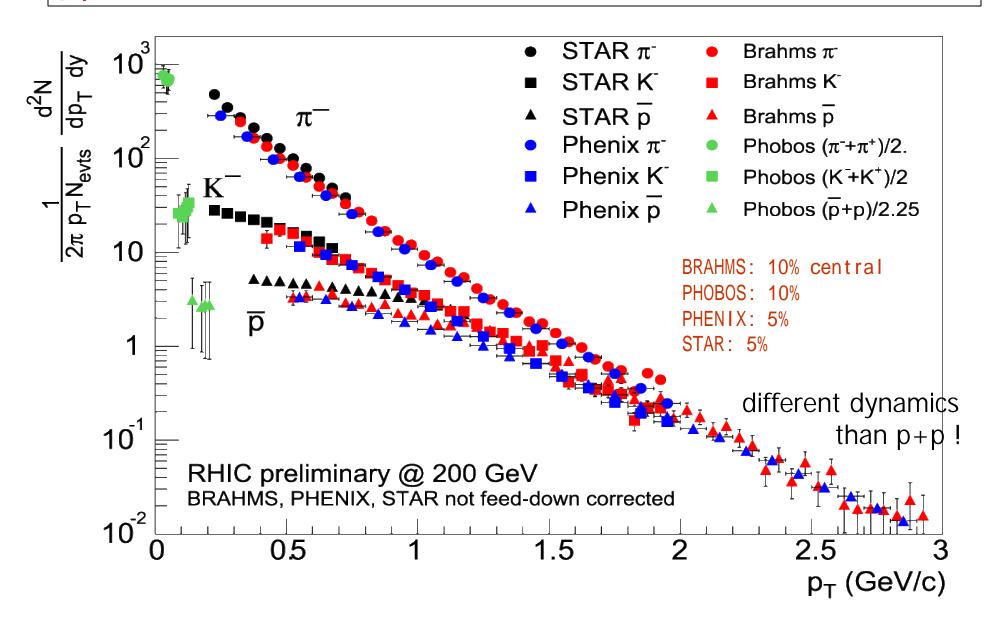
Stars

1.2

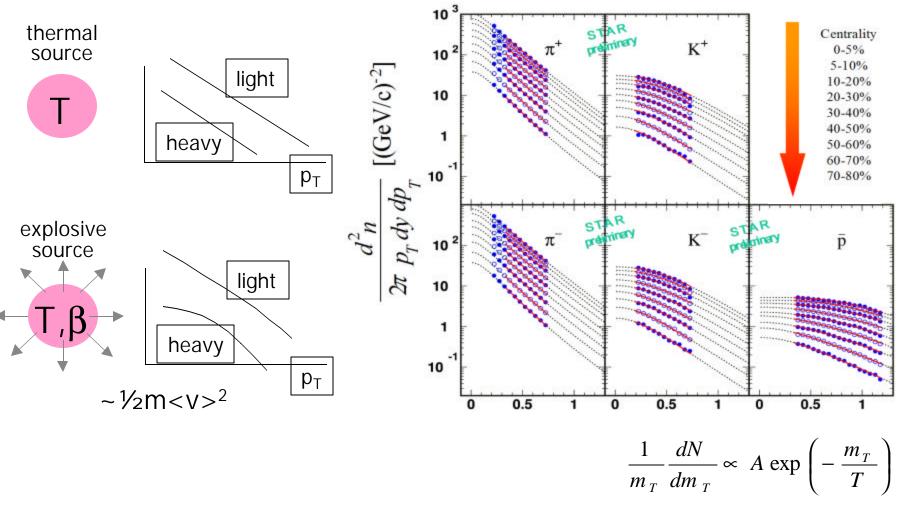
p_T Distributions p+p ($\ddot{0}s=200$ GeV)



p_T Distributions $\underline{Au + Au}$ ($\ddot{0}s = 200 \text{ GeV}$)



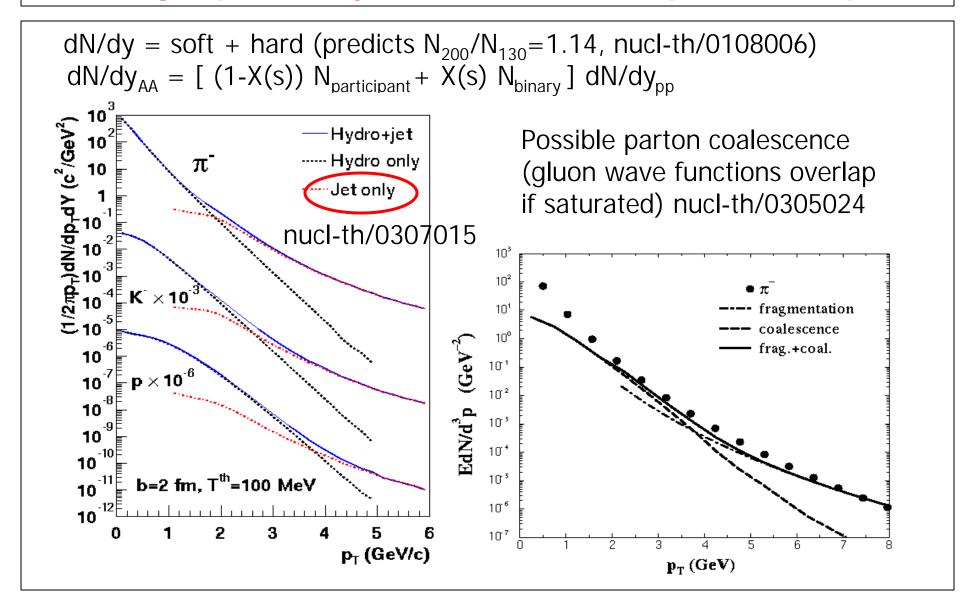
From light to heavy particles - shape changes.

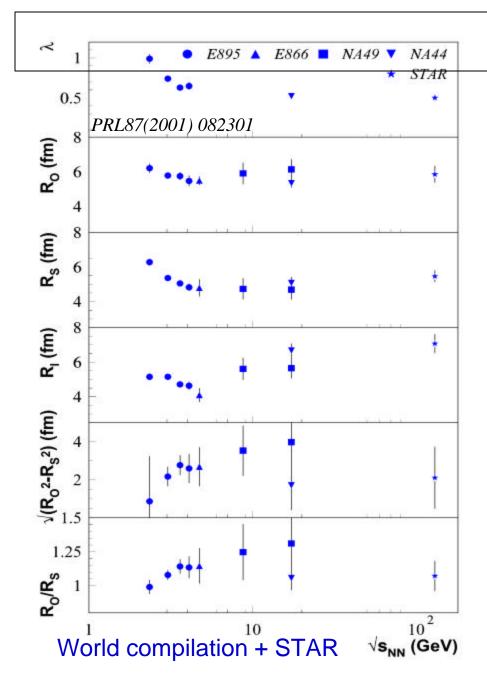


For fit of Temperature use m_T instead of p_T

$$m_T = \sqrt{p_T^2 + m^2}$$

How might parton dynamics influence spectral shape?



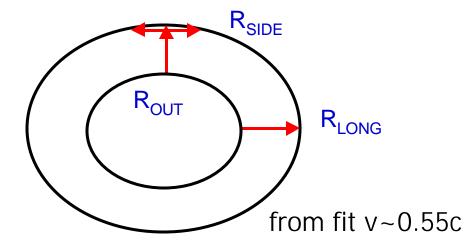


What is the size?

 Hanbury-Brown Twiss Interferometry

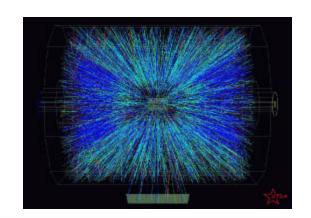
 π

- Surprising: Size roughly same
 AGS = SPS = RHIC R<10 fm
- Unexpected: R_{out}/R_{side} ~ 1 explosive source, followed by short "freeze-out" = expanding shell ("blast wave")



What did we learn from the number of particles?

- Initial and final entropy is same
 N_{gluons} (partonic stage) = N_{pions} (hadronic stage)
- perturbative QCD expectation $N_{charged}(\sqrt{s}=200 \text{ GeV})$ = 1.14 x $N_{charged}(\sqrt{s}=130 \text{ GeV})$ fits well -> no QGP needed for interpretation



(2 gluons collide)

but pQCD models need either/or

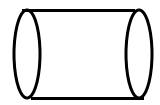
$$\frac{3\pi^{2}\alpha_{S}A}{2Q_{Saturation}^{2}} \times \frac{x \cdot G(x, Q^{2}(x))}{\pi R_{A}^{2}} = 1$$

- "high density QCD" α_s^{eff} changes
 - signification of the second of
- "high temperature QCD" α_s^{eff} changes ~ 1/(33-2N_f)ln(T/T_{crit})

both cases: gluons acquire "mass" (on-shell)

What is the quark/gluon density @ t=0?

- we have N_{charged}
- we have R
 assume cylinder, lorentz-invariant rapidity y
 t=0 ρ=infinite, but @ t=0.2 fm/c:
 → ρ = 20/fm³ = 15 x ρ[cold Au]
 (hadrons definitely in-existent)

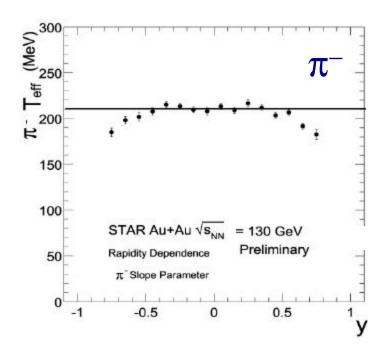


$$\rho \approx \frac{dN}{dy} \frac{1}{\pi R^2 t}$$

What is the energy density?
 we have average momentum 90% π, so assume m_π, then E²=m²+p²
 → ε ~ 5 GeV/fm³ = 30 x ε[cold Au]

better pQCD estimate: $\epsilon \sim 18$ GeV/fm³ Phys. Lett. B 507(01)121 SPS $\epsilon \sim 3$ GeV/fm³, predictions before RHIC start up to 30 GeV/fm³

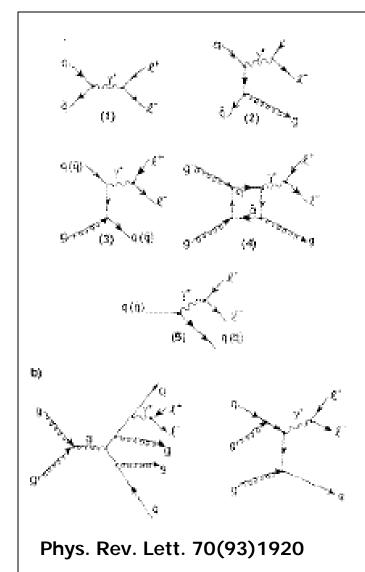
Boost-Invariance?

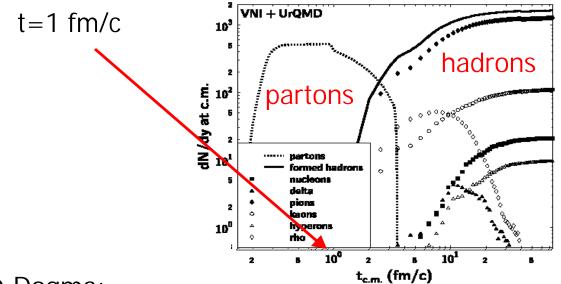


Boost invariance only achieved in small region |y|<0.5

- No surprise for protons:

 p/p~0.65 means 2/3 come from pair production,
 but 1/3 comes from Au nuclei (de-accelerated)
- But surprise for pions!



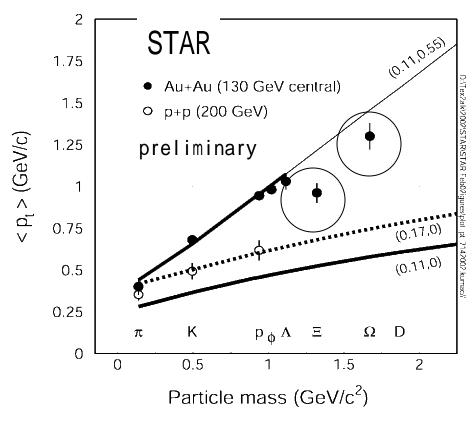


Dogma:

ALL particles freeze out at the SAME T, not dependent on (hadron) mass.

- If we observe different T, then
 - re-scattering cross sections are mass or flavor dependent (u,d vs. s quarks)
 - heavy quarks are produced early (T must be high enough)

Heavy baryons with 1,2 or 3 strange quarks.



blastwave fit $T=110 \text{ MeV}, \beta=0.55$

T=170 MeV, β=0 pp no rescattering, no flow no thermal equilibrium

 Ω (sss) and Ξ (uss) deviate!

Early decoupling from expanding hadronic medium ? Or smaller re-scatter σ_{elast} ? Or indication for partonic flow ?

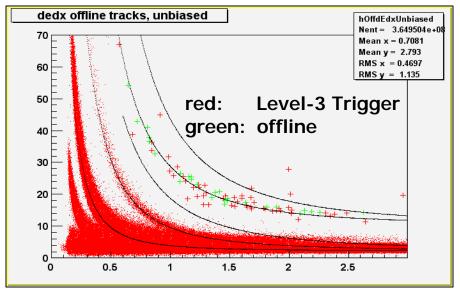
How do we create Anti-He?

- cluster of particles can also be beam remnants,
 but cluster of <u>anti</u>-particles cannot <u>dedx offline tract</u>
- Coalescence:
 N protons/neutrons
 overlapping wave functions
 (Δx and Δp small)
- Ansatz N_{deuteron} = f x N_{proton}
 "penalty factor" f ~ 1/2500
- Level-3 trigger system, ~4 months: charge = -2 (almost background free, but rare)
- total sample 2002

~160 Anti-He³

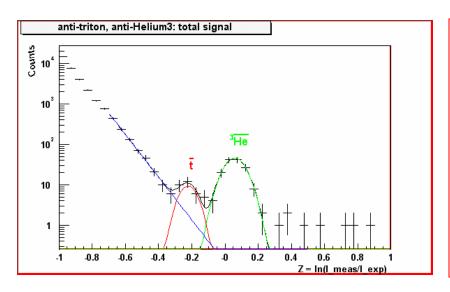
no Anti-He⁴ yet (would be first observation)

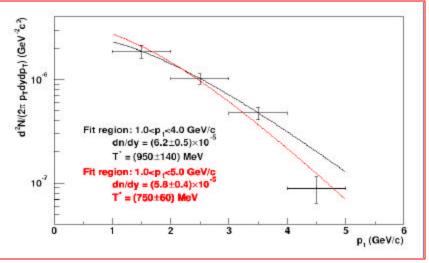
needs 15×10⁶ events



Why is Anti-³He Temperature so high?

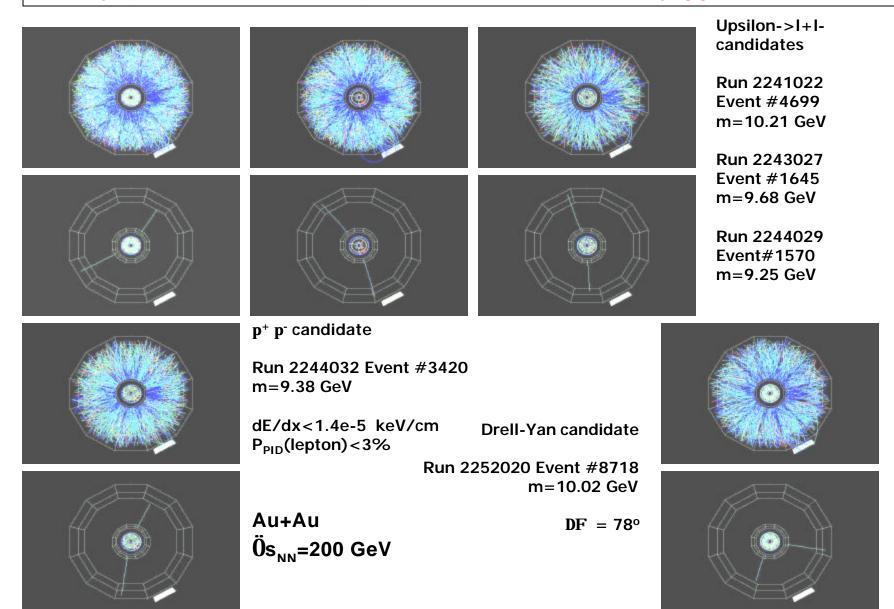
- world sample increased by factor ~10
- very high T>750 MeV (m_T scaling ~ heavy = hot)
- ψ overlap volume: R³=107±7 fm³ → R=4.8 fm
 but proton/neutron freeze-out <u>late</u> t~15-20 fm/c
 → <u>early</u> coalescense (parton vs. baryon coalescense)?
 NO! p_T distribution is deformed by heavy mass (1/slope≠T)



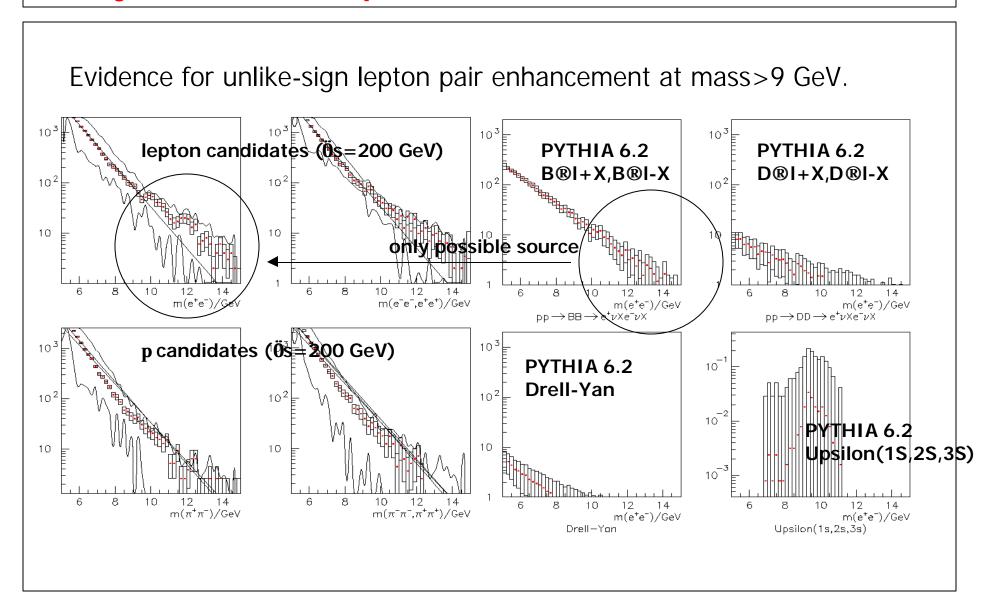


$$p_T^2 = \sqrt{m_T^2 - m^2} (^3He)$$

Heavy quarks. Search for Upsilon. Production 90% by gg at t~0.1 fm/c.

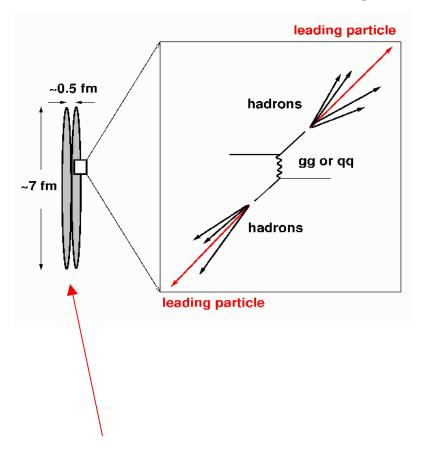


Heavy Quarks: Di-Lepton Mass Distributions m>5 GeV

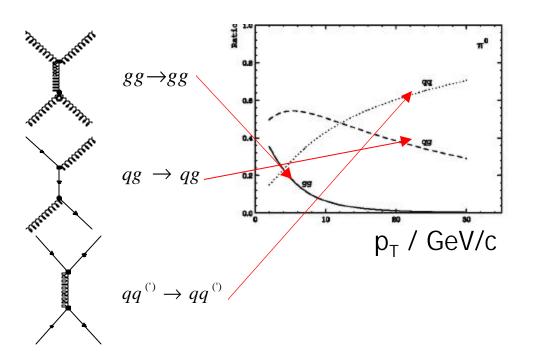


Jets: gg or qq scattering at very early t~0.2 fm/c.

- \sqrt{s} (RHIC) ~ 10. \sqrt{s} (SPS) for the first time σ_{jet} accessible in AA collisions
- pQCD \sqrt{s} =200 GeV: ~405 gluons, ~ 132 quarks, ~ 38 anti-quarks



Cylinder at t~0.2 fm/c very flat.



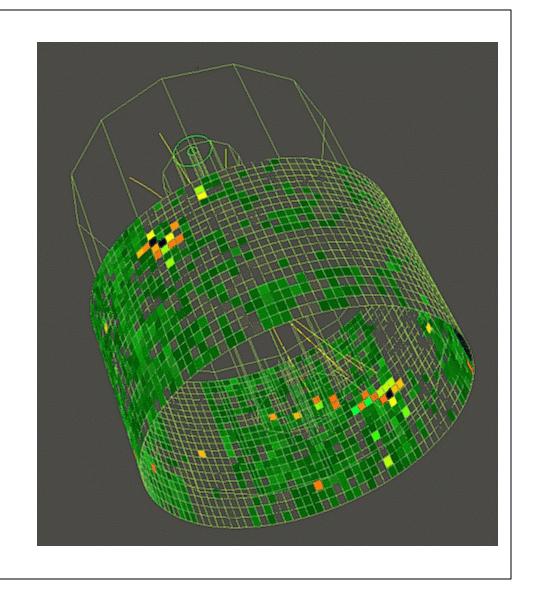
Color-1 (gg,qq) and Color-8 (qqg, ggg in final states) contribute. Color-8 maybe inhibited by gluon saturation in medium.

Jets at STAR (pp, $\ddot{0}s=200 \text{ GeV}$)

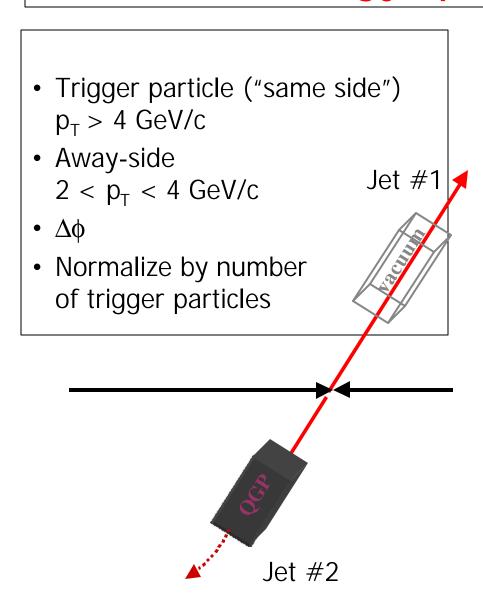
2 jet (gg or qq) all tracks $p_T > 1$ GeV/c

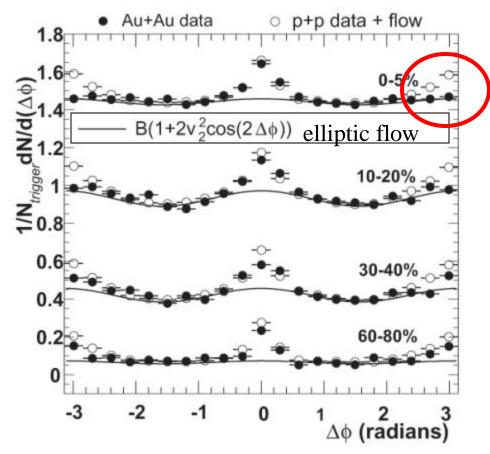
What about Au+Au?

pQCD estimate $E_T>1$ GeV $N_{Jet}\sim500$ almost impossible for jet finder algorithm.



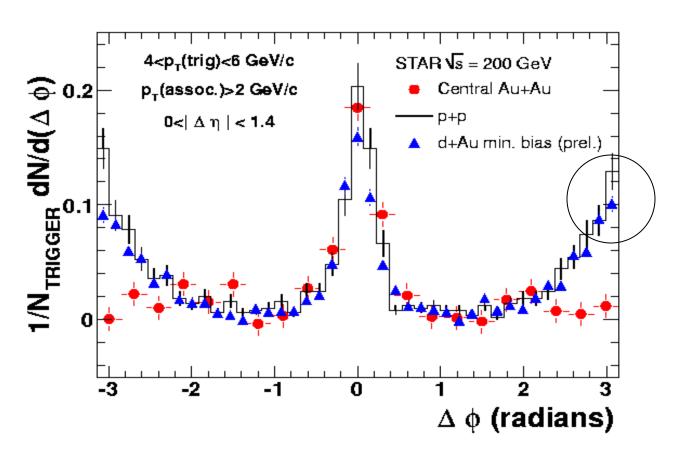
Back-to-back leading jet particles





The away-side jet disappears from p+p to central Au+Au (hot nuclear matter).

Away-Side Jets in p+p, d+Au, and Au+Au Collisions



Not disappearing in **cold** nuclear matter

What did we learn so far?

- t<1 fm/c temperature: beyond lattice-QCD boundary prediction.
- t<1 fm/c energy density: too high for hadron gas.
- parton-hadron transition ("freeze-out") short duration. $R_{out}/R_{side} \sim 1$: There is an explosion
- No indication for 1st order phase transition (no long-lived slowly-burning mixed quark-hadron soup).
- pQCD models need non-standard extensions,
 i.e. high density and high temperature.
- Back-to-back jets disappear.
- Nature recently exhibits surprising macroscopic phenomena (metallic hydrogen, left-handed materials, clockwise tornadoes).
 We will continue to search for microscopic analogons.

The STAR Collaboration

468 Collaborators
10 Countries
49 Institutions
~20 Ph.D. theses
14 PRL
3 PRC

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